United Nations E/C.2/2008/2/Add.21

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
12 November 2007

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2008 regular session
21-30 January 2008

Quadrennial reports for the period 2003-2006 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31*

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	All-China Women's Federation	2
2.	Defence for Children International	4
3.	International Movement ATD Fourth World	8
4.	Japan Civil Liberties Union	11
5.	United Nations Association of San Diego	14

* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

07-59895 (E) 171207

1. All-China Women's Federation

(Special; 1995)

Part I. Introduction

Founded on April 3, 1949, the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) is a national women's NGO in China. The aim of ACWF is to safeguard women's rights and interests and to promote equality between men and women. ACWF joined the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) in September 1995, and joined the NGO Committee on the Status of Women New York of CONGO in September 2007.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations meetings

2003: Representatives attended the 47th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, where they submitted a written statement and made a presentation at the Asia Pacific regional workshop on violence against women, New York, 3-12 March. Representatives attended the 59th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, 3-14 April. Representatives attended East Asia and South East Asia Workshop on Domestic Violence Legislation organized by UNIFEM East Asia and South East Asia, Bangkok, 1-3 December.

2004: Representatives attended the 48th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women where they submitted a written statement and made a presentation at the Asia Pacific regional workshop, New York, 1-8 March. Representatives attended the 60th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, 1-8 April.

2005: Representatives attended the 49th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women where they submitted a written statement, made an oral intervention on behalf of 4 women NGOs in China, and organized a side event workshop on Women Security and Globalization, New York, 28 February - 9 March. ACWF's representatives made interventions under Item 12 of women's rights during the 61st Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, 3-9 April. Representatives attended the 34th Session of the United Nations Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, Geneva, 24 April - 3 May.

2006: Representatives attended the 50th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 27 February - 26 March. Representatives made a statement at the Committee-NGO dialogue on behalf of China's NGOs when China's Fifth and Sixth Combined Periodic Report was reviewed during the 36th Session of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, New York, 6-10 August. Representatives attended the Training Workshop on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: Implementation and Follow-up to Concluding Comments held by United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP), Bangkok, 6-9 November. Representatives attended the Third Session of the

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) Committee on Emerging Social Issues as part of China's official delegation, Bangkok, 12-14 December.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

From 2003-2006, ACWF's leaders met with and organized field visits for a number of United Nations officials during their trips to China. ACWF enjoyed good cooperation on projects for women and children's development with some United Nations specialized agencies, including Project of Girl Children's Priorities (2001-2005) aimed to decrease and eliminate discrimination against girl child and Project of Fighting Against Trafficking in Women and Children (2001-2005) in cooperation with UNICEF. Project of Advocacy on Gender Equality under China UNFPA Country Programme (2002-2005) and Project of Training on Improving Gender Mainstreaming were done in cooperation with the United Nations Theme Group on Gender. ACWF took an active part in the United Nations Theme Group on Gender and other activities organized and/or held jointly by Chinese government departments/organizations and the United Nations system office in Beijing, including: the High-Level International Conference on Millennium Development Goals hosted by the United Nations Development Program, 25-27 March 2004; the Second National Forum on Education for All hosted by UNICEF & UNESCO, 13-15 December 2004; the Workshop on Anti-Forced Labor and Cross Border Trafficking in People hosted by the International Labor Organization, 12-13 April 2005; Millennium Development Goals-Investment and Development Forum hosted by United Nations Development Program, June 2005; the Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming Workshop hosted by UNHCR, 26 February - 3 March, 2006; etc.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by ACWF in support of the Millennium Development Goals (specifically in China)

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Action: ACWF carried out anti-poverty efforts among women by providing training on new agricultural technology and new products, offering micro-credit services, organizing the surplus of women labor in the rural areas, finding employment in urban areas in an orderly manner, and providing other services such as policy counseling and legal services. From 2003 to 2006, 2 million women were helped out of poverty through such efforts.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Action: ACWF launched the Spring Bud Project to help those girls with financial difficulties to complete primary education and 9-year compulsory education. From 1989 when the project was started to the end of 2006, the project has raised more than 600 million RMB Yuan (equivalent to 80 million United States Dollars), built 410 Spring Bud schools and sponsored 1.7 million girls with their schooling.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Action: ACWF carried out training on gender mainstreaming, made great efforts in advocating the basic state policy of gender equality, and more than 1 million people took part in our training from 2003 to 2006. ACWF also carried out various projects such as "Women Starting New Careers",

"Women Poverty Alleviation" and "Women Community Services" to promote women's employment and re-employment.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Action: ACWF launched the Project of Water Cellars for Mothers in 2000. Through the project, more than 90,000 rain-collecting wells have been constructed and 1,100 small water-supply projects have been completed in the northwestern China, an area known for its lack of water, benefiting nearly 1 million local people.

Other Relevant Activities: ACWF has been taking an active part in the Beijing + 10 process to promote the full implementation of Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) and outcome documents and international experiences sharing. ACWF's representatives were key-note speakers at the Asia Pacific Regional NGO Forum on Beijing+ 10, Bangkok, 29 June - 4 July 2004. ACWF attended the United Nations ESCAP High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting to Review Regional Implementation of BPFA and its Regional and Global Outcomes as part of China's official delegation under the invitation of the Chinese government, 7-10 September 2004. ACWF, National Working Committee on Women and Children under the State Council of China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations System in China jointly held The Tenth Anniversary Commemoration of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 29 August - 1 September 2005. ACWF actively participated in bilateral and multilateral NGO activities and developed cooperation with many other NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. It took part in the Fifth East Asian Women's Forum, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, December 2003; the 22nd Congress of CONGO, Geneva, December 2003; the Asian Civil Society Forum 2004, Bangkok, July 2004; and other activities. ACWF also organized and hosted the Sixth East Asian Women's Forum in Beijing in July 2006.

2. Defence for Children International

(Special; 1991)

Part I: Introduction

Defence for Children International (DCI) is an independent non-governmental organization (NGO) that has been promoting and protecting children's rights for over 25 years. On a regional, national and local level, DCI is active through its associated members and national sections in 48 countries across the globe. All national sections and associated members design their programs according to the specific needs and priorities of the children in their respective countries, focusing on various areas of work, including juvenile justice, child labour, child participation and children in armed conflict, among others. On the international level, through its International Secretariat, based in Geneva, Switzerland, DCI focuses on lobbying, research, networking and advocacy work, as well as providing technical assistance and capacity-building to its national sections and other partners.

International Focus on Juvenile Justice: On 4-5 July 2005, DCI held its triennial International General Assembly in Bethlehem, Palestine. There were two key outcomes of this meeting. First, a new International Executive Council composed of 8 members, was elected for a three-year mandate.

Second, DCI's General Assembly agreed that on an international level, the strategic priority of the DCI movement for the next three years would be the issue of juvenile justice, with particular attention to the situation of children in conflict with the law.

In collaboration with the staff of DCI's International Secretariat, the newly elected Executive Council developed an International Strategic Plan of Action on Juvenile Justice (2006-2008) which reflected the movement's new priority area. The overall aim of this Plan of Action is "to make the situation of children and juvenile justice in the world known internationally, promoting actions that aim to include juvenile justice as a priority item on political agendas on an international, regional and national level and which aims to strengthen national juvenile justice systems, guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents in conflict with the law".

Throughout 2006, DCI was able to implement a significant part of its Plan of Action on Juvenile Justice. This included for example: preparing and disseminating reports on the 42nd and 43rd Sessions of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (15 May–2 June 2006, and 11–29 September 2006 respectively, in Geneva, Switzerland); providing input to and planning the follow-up of the Committee's General Comment No. 10 on Children's Rights in Juvenile Justice (CRC/C/GC/10); participating actively in key networks including the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and the NGO Advisory Panel to the United Nations Study on Violence Against Children; and producing a bi-monthly newsletter on juvenile justice. DCI also organised a "Regional Consultation on Juvenile Justice in Africa", held from 1 to 5 November 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya. Key outcomes of the meeting included the training of African DCI sections on the preparation of alternative reports to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child.

International Child Labour Programme: On the international level, DCI has also continued to be active in the area of child labour. For a three year period (2004-2006), the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported an International Child Labour Programme, involving several of DCI's National Sections, predominantly from the Latin American and African regions. The main objective of the Programme was to reduce the number of working children through education alternatives and inclusive education. The Programme was coordinated by DCI's national section in Costa Rica, with DCI's International Secretariat providing a platform for research, advocacy, monitoring, networking and information sharing at the international level.

Regional and National Programmes: During this reporting period DCI's national sections and associated members were continually active at the national and regional level, on diverse issues, including child rights education, child soldiers, child labour and juvenile justice among others.

In May 2004, DCI launched a Regional Programme on Juvenile Justice in Latin America. The programme involves 8 Latin American sections (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay) and aims to strengthen the enforcement of national legislations that respect articles 37 and 40 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; develop projects with alternative measures to the deprivation of liberty, especially probation, mediation victim-offender and community work; and train juvenile justice professionals.

Geographical distribution of DCI's national sections and associated members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Mexico, Uruguay, Albania, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Netherlands, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Switzerland, Serbia, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, Israel, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian territories, Australia, Thailand, Japan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Part II: Contribution of DCI to the work of the United Nations 2003-2006

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

During the period under review, through its International Secretariat in Geneva and its permanent representative to the United Nations in New York, DCI participated in and contributed to the work of the United Nations, particularly in matters concerning the promotion and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).

In particular DCI spearheaded several initiatives to raise awareness of the issue of juvenile justice and its importance within the human rights framework, during the 61st and 62nd Sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (14 March–22 April 2005 and 13–27 March 2006 respectively, Geneva, Switzerland). During the 61st Session, on 6th April 2005, DCI co-organised a parallel event entitled: *How can Juvenile Justice be brought onto the international agenda?"* During the 62nd Session, DCI submitted a written statement under item 13, entitled "Children in Detention", drawing attention to the large number of children behind bars, and the inhumane and degrading conditions in which they are frequently held.

DCI has been closely involved with the work of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, with a view to highlighting key problems within juvenile justice systems, and supporting efforts for an international response. During the 11th Session (18–25 April 2005, Bangkok, Thailand), DCI's main recommendation to develop National Action Plans directed at reducing the number of children in detention was fully adopted at the three regional preparatory meetings prior to the Congress, and was included, in part, in the *Bangkok Declaration*. DCI submitted one official written statement "Don't forget the Children". DCI also presented the following oral statements: "Making standards work: fifty years of standard-setting in crime prevention and criminal justice" – agenda item 7; "Death penalty for juveniles" – during workshop 2 on Enhancing Criminal Justice Reform; "Youth at risk in large cities in Latin America, Asia and Africa" during workshop 3 on Strategies and Best Practices for Crime Prevention. DCI also took the initiative to submit a joint written statement on behalf of child-rights based NGOs, highlighting the ways in which children can be involved with criminal justice and crime prevention; for example as victims, witnesses, children in conflict with the law, or children of imprisoned parents. DCI co-convened a parallel event entitled: "Protecting the Rights of Children in Conflict with the Law".

During the 14th and 15th Sessions of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (23–27 May 2005 and 24–28 April 2006 respectively, in Vienna, Austria), DCI continued with the lobbying efforts initiated during the 11th Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In particular, during the 14th Session, DCI read an oral statement on the issue of children in conflict with the law, recalling the fact that the Bangkok Declaration had not fully taken into consideration DCI's initial proposals.

As a result of DCI lobbying efforts, changes were made to the resolution "Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to

imprisonment" (Resolution 2006/22), so that the "special needs of women and girls in prison" were acknowledged.

DCI's International Secretariat also follows very closely the sessions of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. DCI staff attended the 35th – 43rd sessions on a regular basis, taking note of the relevant discussions in order to prepare summaries for its national sections and other NGO partners (12 January-7 February 2004, 17 May-11 June 2004, 13 September-8 October 2004, 10-28 January 2005, 16 May-3 June 2005, 12-30 September 2005, 9-27 January 2006, 15 May-2 June 2006, 11-29 September 2006 respectively). Particular focus was given to DCI's priority themes on the international level i.e. child labour and juvenile justice. Through this activity DCI helped to ensure that the concerns and recommendations of the Committee were widely disseminated among the NGO community and other actors at national and international level.

As a focal point for the international movement, DCI's International Secretariat also makes efforts to keep its national sections informed of relevant UN discussions, recommendations and decisions made in Geneva, Switzerland. For example, the Secretariat attended the 37th session of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (6-24 November 2006, Geneva, Switzerland). It paid particular attention to the discussions on Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, where DCI has national sections. A report of the proceedings was prepared and developed into an article for the bi-monthly child labour newsletter, and shared with these national sections.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies

1) United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child - In 2006, the Committee on the Rights of the Child began drafting a General Comment No. 10 on Children's Rights in Juvenile Justice (CRC/C/GC/10). During the drafting process, DCI played a lead role in coordinating the input of other NGOs and relevant experts to the General Comment, in addition to contributing its own feedback and expertise.

2) Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice - Established by Economic and Social Council Resolution 1997/30, the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice aims to coordinate technical advice and assistance provided by international organizations to United Nations Member States. The Panel consists of several United Nations agencies and NGOs including: UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), UNODC (United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime), Terre des Hommes, and Save the Children. DCI communicated regularly with Panel members in 2005-2006. At the Panel's 2005 annual meeting (22-23 March 2005, Vienna, Austria), it was agreed that in order to have a permanent coordination and follow up of the Panel's activities it would be necessary to have a secretariat. DCI's International Secretariat was requested to coordinate the Panel's secretariat and supervise the Panel's Coordinator. In December 2006, DCI began to organise the establishment of the Secretariat and recruitment of a Coordinator.

3) NGO Advisory Panel to the United Nations Study on Violence against Children - Through the Panel, and as part of the activities of DCI's International Child Labour Programme, DCI contributed to the Study's chapter on "Child Labour and Work Conditions". Notably, DCI called attention to the violence that is inherent to certain activities in which children participate, such as child domestic labour. In November 2006, the DCI Child Labour Desk published a special edition of its international

newsletter dedicated to the Study, thus contributing to the promotion and dissemination of its key recommendations worldwide.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by DCI in support of internationally agreed development goals

MDG Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Educations; Target: Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. DCI Actions: i) Publication, distribution and training on a handbook on "Inclusive Schools and Child and Adolescent Child Labour" – 250 copies; ii) Inclusive Education Project in Cameroon, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Togo, in a total of 12 schools; iii) Global Campaign on Inclusive Education, and its direct relation to the reduction of Child Labour – "No Kids Without Education"; iv) Publication and dissemination of a guide on "How We Can All Make a Difference" (dedicated to the role of States, schools and teachers, parents and community, and children and youth)

iv) Activities in Support of Global Principles: (i) Global Action Week, 24 – 30 April 2006 DCI's national sections in Togo, Cameroon, Paraguay and Ecuador organised several local events in support of Global Action Week – "Every Child Needs a Teacher"; (ii) DCI commemorated the 4th World Day against Child Labour, 12th June 2005 which focused on children working in small scale in mining and quarrying labour, worldwide.

3. International Movement ATD Fourth World

(General; 1991)

Part I: Introduction

i. Aims and purposes: The International Movement ATD Fourth World's priority in its dialogue with the United Nations is to identify conditions that allow people living in extreme poverty to be recognized as partners in human development. Founded by Joseph Wresinski in 1957, ATD Fourth World works in 29 countries across 5 continents and develops projects and collective action to tackle social exclusion. Correspondents in over 100 countries contribute to the network of the "Permanent Forum on Extreme Poverty in the World" supported by ATD Fourth World. From 2003-2006, ATD Fourth World has pursued its action in Africa and the Indian Ocean region (Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania); in Asia and the Pacific (Philippines, Thailand, Australia); in the Americas (Bolivia, Peru, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Canada, United States of America) and in Europe (Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). ATD Fourth World has established contacts in the Mediterranean region (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia and Turkey).

ii. Significant changes: ATD Fourth World's by-laws have been modified by its General Assembly.

PART II. Contribution of ATD Fourth World to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Secretary-General: On 17 October 2005, a delegation of people with direct experience of poverty met with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, with the goal of establishing a direct dialogue between the Secretary-General and people in poverty on the issue of MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty. *General Assembly:* An ATD Fourth World representative spoke on access to education in Madagascar at the UNGA Civil Society hearings in New York (23-24 June 2005). ATD Fourth World delegations met with United Nations General Assembly President (17 October 2005 and 2006) in New York. *Economic and Social Council:* Each year, ATD Fourth World contributed to the high-level Session of Economic and Social Council in either Geneva or New York. *Commission on Human Rights:* ATD Fourth World participated each year, making statements regarding agenda item 10 (economic, social and cultural rights) and organized side-events on the theme of extreme poverty and human rights. *Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (SCHR):* Each year, ATD Fourth World made an oral statement on the relationship between extreme poverty and human rights under agenda item 4. The organization attended seminars with SCHR experts on the theme of extreme poverty, "Women and Justice" in Pune, India (26-30 January 2004) and in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paolo, Brazil (27 February - 4 March 2005). In Bangkok (26 March 2005) and in Pierrelaye, France (24-26 September 2005 and 17-18 June 2006), ATD Fourth World organized dialogues between SCHR experts and very poor people to advance the drafting of the Draft Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights adopted on 24 August 2006 by the SCHR. In Geneva, representatives of ATD Fourth World from Mauritius and France spoke at the Social Forum, an initiative of the SCHR, in 2004, 2005 and 2006. *Commission for Social Development*: In New York, ATD Fourth World contributed written and oral interventions each year, (2003-2006) organized side events, and was active in the organizing committee for the Commission for Social Development Civil Society Forum. *Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):* ATD Fourth World participated in the yearly Commission session in 2003 (Bangkok), 2004 (Shanghai), 2005 (Bangkok), and the Committee on Poverty Reduction in 2005 and 2006. *Participation in international summits and other international events:* ATD Fourth World participated at a Symposium, "Volunteering and Development of Capacity in the Information Society" in Dakar (23-25 October 2003) and attended the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) preparatory meetings (Geneva – Paris). The organization contributed an essay "The Information Society for All" to the WSIS, in Geneva (10-12 December 2003), and organized a side event chaired by the DESA USG, Nitin Desai.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field and at Headquarters

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: In Geneva, ATD Fourth World Director General Eugen Brand, met with the interim High Commissioner for Human Rights, Bertrand Ramcharan, (4 July 2003) and the Deputy High Commissioner (January 2005). ATD Fourth World organized an interactive discussion, "Eliminating extreme poverty: the challenge aimed at partnering with the poorest," presided over by the High Commissioner on 17 October 2003. *Department of Economic and*

Social Affairs (DESA): ATD Fourth World members met with United Nations Under Secretary General José Antonio Ocampo, on 14 October 2004 and on 16 October 2006. DESA supported a study written by ATD Fourth World entitled "How Poverty Separates Parents and Children: A Challenge to Human Rights" with contributions from Burkina-Faso, Guatemala, Haiti, Philippines, United Kingdom and United States. Partially funded by the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities, the study was presented in a round table discussion in collaboration with DESA on 1 February 2004. In response to the United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/209, paragraph 55, ATD Fourth World participated in the steering committee to review and reinforce the impact of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty in New York. Co-chaired by DESA and ATD Fourth World, it included the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. They launched a civil society consultation on the subject (See Civil Society Review: "Making the Most of October 17" March-May 2006). ATD Fourth World organized a seminar in Montreal on 22-26 May 2006: "Ending Extreme Poverty, A Road to Peace" in which 65 persons from 11 countries participated, including people living in poverty. Two representatives of DESA attended. The report of the Secretary-General: "Observance of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty" (A/61/308) draws on these initiatives. Finally, ATD Fourth World organized two special events during the Poverty Forum organized by DESA in New York (15-16 November 2006). *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*: ATD Fourth World participated at the World Forum Alliance for cities against poverty in Rome (31 March – 2 April 2004). The Deputy Director General of ATD Fourth World spoke at an International Conference on Volunteerism and MDGs, organized by the UNDP in Islamabad (5-7 December 2004). A grassroots activist from ATD Fourth World in Guatemala spoke at the Stand Up event organized by the Millennium Campaign in New York (15 October 2006). *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*: In 2003 and 2005, ATD Fourth World participated in the UNESCO General Conference in Paris and attended meetings of the Executive Board as an observer. ATD Fourth World representatives chair two Joint Programmatic Commissions UNESCO-NGO, ("Elimination of Poverty and in Particular of Extreme Poverty" and "Human Rights") and participated in a Joint Programmatic Commission on inter-cultural dialogue and communication. In Bergen, Norway (5-6 June 2003) ATD Fourth World representatives participated in and contributed to the UNESCO consultation, "Abolishing Poverty through the International Human Rights Framework". The organization spoke in a plenary round-table discussion on human rights and extreme poverty at the First (2004) and the Second (2006) World Forum on Human Rights, organized primarily by UNESCO and the City of Nantes (France). In Bangkok, the organization has been involved with the theme of "Education for All" through a working group, leading to the regional launch of the United Nations Literacy decade (6-12 September 2003). UNESCO granted a substantial financial contribution to the seminar organized by ATD Fourth World in Aix-en-Provence, France (26-29 September 2005) around the theme: "The Contribution of Very Poor Individuals and Families to Cross-Cultural Dialogue in the Information Society" which gathered together representatives from NGOs, public institutions and academics from ten countries in the Mediterranean Basin. *World Bank (WB):* ATD Fourth World participated in a seminar with the WB, following up on the 2004 Human Development Report in London (30 March 2004) and organized a side event at the Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics in Amsterdam, Netherlands (23-24 May 2005). The organization arranged an international seminar, "Attacking Extreme Poverty," with the World Bank in Washington (19 October 2005). In April 2006, the WB

Working Paper N°77 "Participatory Approaches to Attacking Extreme Poverty: Case Studies Led by the International Movement ATD Fourth World" was published, featuring case studies from Madagascar, United Republic of Tanzania, Latin America, United States and Belgium. *International Labour Organization (ILO):* A representative participated in a seminar on "Secure Employment for Street Venders" organized by the ILO and the University of Thammasat in Bangkok on 8 May 2006. In Geneva (4 October 2006) representatives of ATD Fourth World met with the ILO Director General Juan Somavia. *Food Agriculture Organization (FAO):* In New York, the Tapori children's movement took part in the FAO's "Growing Connection" program in 2004. *Department of Public Information (DPI):* Each year, ATD Fourth World has participated in the DPI/NGO Annual Conference and on 8 September 2006, co-organized a workshop: "Participatory Approach for the Eradication of the Extreme Poverty". *International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, 17 October:* ATD Fourth World gave wide publicity to the General Assembly resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992 proclaiming observance of the day. *International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010):* ATD Fourth World wrote a contribution for the midterm of the Decade: "Contribution au Rapport mondial pour une Culture de la Paix". *Collaboration with civil society and non-governmental organizations:* In Bangkok (21-24 November 2004), the organization participated in an Asian Civil Society Forum organized by CONGO. *NGO Committee for Social Development:* A representative of ATD Fourth World has served as vice-chair of the NGO Committee for Social Development from 2006 to present with representation on the executive of this committee since before 2003. A representative has been a member of the leadership of the sub-committee for the eradication of poverty from 2005 to present. In August 2003, an ATD Fourth World project was featured in the document "Best Practices in Poverty Eradication: Case studies from the Field" published by the sub-committee. *Children:* UNICEF continued its financial support for ATD Fourth World's action in support of children in Burkina Faso. ATD Fourth World is an active member of the NGO Committee on UNICEF. *Family:* To raise awareness about the importance of the family in tackling extreme poverty, ATD Fourth World made written and oral contributions in the World Family Summit (WFS) in Sanya, China (6-9 December 2004), in WFS+1 in Aracaju, Brazil (3-8 December 2005) and in WFS+2 in Amman (5-7 December. 2006) organized by the World Family Organization.

4. Japan Civil Liberties Union

(Special; 2003)

Part I. Introduction

The Japan Civil Liberties Union (JCLU) is an independent non-profit organization which aims to protect and promote human rights for all persons regardless of beliefs, religion or political opinion. JCLU's work is conducted in accordance with internationally recognized human rights principles, namely the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The JCLU was founded in 1947, the year the new Constitution of Japan was promulgated. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) played an important role in founding the JCLU. The JCLU is affiliated with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) and the International League for Human Rights (ILHR).

Membership is open to anyone who agrees with the JCLU's purposes and is willing to work for the improvement of human rights situations. The JCLU currently has about 600 members, about 70% of whom are lawyers engaged in private practice, and others include citizens of various professions such as scholars, journalists, and students. The JCLU is financed by membership dues and unconditional donations from its members and outside supporters. The Board of Directors is comprised of 45 members. Currently, the JCLU is comprised of 15 committees, and has a chapter in Osaka.

JCLU has benefited greatly from the special consultative status because it has been able to strengthen its activities to protect and promote human rights in the global context. In the past four years, the JCLU's structure on decision-making and finance was virtually unchanged. Although the membership is open to everyone beyond borders, the board of directors is composed of Japanese citizens. Despite the management on slender budget, JCLU has established cooperation with other international NGOs. The executive board members evaluate the financial stability of JCLU, and conclude that JCLU has a solid financial basis and that the JCLU's activities have contributed to enhancing the human rights following the United Nations Charter and the guidelines of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC).

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

JCLU had the honor of being given the special consultative status with the ECOSOC in 2003. This is the first quadrennial report of the Centre to the United Nations. JCLU frequently issues advice, memoranda, and opinions on specific human rights cases relating to activities of the national and local government, the Diet, and the courts of Japan. In addition, it has acted as a leader in movements for new domestic legislation and ratification of the international human rights treaties by the Japanese Government. Member attorneys are active in a broad range of human rights litigations involving the freedom of religion, freedom of information, post-war compensation, environmental pollution, refugees, and serious criminal cases. JCLU organized the committee for freedom of expression, foreigners' human rights, corporate activity and human rights, human rights for mentally disabled people, information disclosure and protection of individual information, and healthcare and human rights. Also JCLU organizes seminars, meetings and symposiums, conducts research, and publishes reports, books and newsletters. By utilizing those committees, JCLU monitored the implementation of international treaties, provided relief for the human rights violation cases, and strongly submitted proposals for legislation policies.

JCLU has been active in international convention. JCLU attended the United Nations Non-Governmental Organization Committee and was involved in drawing counter reports to the compliance assessment of United Nations reports and government reports related to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). By doing so, JCLU submitted amendments for human rights to government agencies and organized public meetings with the concerned organizations. Also, JCLU had talks with the special reporters who came to Japan and observed the meetings of United Nations Human Rights Council and other agencies to share the information in Japan. This contributed to the emergence of the specific problem solving plans. The detailed activities by JCLU are as follows.

JCLU took the leadership in the domestic consensus building for Japan's government report assessment at CEDAW in 2003. JCLU submitted the reports on 27 January, 2 May and 20 November in 2003, and sent the representative to the conference from 30 June to 18 July 2003 in New York. JCLU succeeded to receive the favorable recommendation and recorded the government negotiations for follow-up activities. JCLU was engaged in the activities to achieve the judicial remedy for wartime slave labors victims and addressed its policy at the Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on 6 August 2004 in Geneva. At the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) from 15 to 18 May 2005 in Tokyo, JCLU attended the prep conference and has been organizing the projects to eliminate information gap in Japan.

In 2006, a member of JCLU attended the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) from 5 to 8 May in Geneva. Before that, JCLU submitted the report on 28 February to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MoFA); and after CAT, JCLU received the favorable recommendation as a result of lobbying. JCLU worked on the counter report to the report of Japanese government under ICCPR, released in 2006. JCLU was the manager in the Japanese NGOs network for this project and facilitated the members sharing and gathering information, for example, arranged study meetings and sent mail magazines.

JCLU worked closely with MoFA for the assessment on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In the relation to the collaboration with MoFA, JCLU addressed the draft model law on anti-discriminatory in 2006. JCLU had discussions on the report on social and cultural rights by the Japanese government with the government and published the basic materials on the subject in 2006, translated in Japanese, to promote its campaigns.

After the United Nations Global Compact in 2000, JCLU called for active involvement of domestic corporations in corporate social responsibilities (CSR) and provided the Guideline for CSR by JCLU on 18 November 2006. JCLU analyzed the CSR of all 11 Japanese multi-national automakers by scrutinizing their annual CSR reports and released the result to the public. Additionally, in 2006 JCLU claimed the post-war compensation for kidnapping to the Japanese government and the companies involved in.

Part III. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals.

JCLU Supported the Formal Visit of the Commission on Human Rights（CHR）'s Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to Japan that was held from 3 to 11 July 2005 in Tokyo and other places in Japan, in cooperation with the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), (See E/CN.4/2006/16/Add.2, January 24 2006.) Also JCLU Supported the Informal Visit of the CHR's Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to Japan that was held from 13 to 18 May 2006 in Tokyo and other places in Japan, in cooperation with IMADR. (See A/61/335.)

Our NGO groups organized "the First Public Forum on the United Nations Reform" on 30 August 2005 in Tokyo, Japan. The Public Forum was organized by the Japan NGO Network on United Nations Reform and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Japan NGO Network consists of three NGOs, including JCLU. "The Second Public Forum on the United Nations Reform" was held on

2 February 2006 in Tokyo, Japan, with MoFA in cooperation with United Nations Information Center. Also we organized "the Third Public Forum on the United Nations Reform" on 25 July 2006 in Tokyo, Japan. JCLU Submitted a Joint Proposal by NGOs on United Nations Reform to United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service in response to an invitation of Chairperson of the United Nations General Assembly on 28 June 2005, as a member of Japan NGO Network on United Nations Reform.

The International Human Rights Network Organized the Consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights which was held on 8 November 2004 in Tokyo, Japan. JCLU is one of the leading organizations in the network.

5. United Nations Association of San Diego

(Special: 1999)

PART I. Introduction

The aims and purposes of the UNA-SD are to educate the citizens and residents of our community about the United Nations and to strengthen the role of the United States of America in the United Nations. Through our educational efforts, we mobilize our fellow citizens to have a greater understanding of the United Nations and to support a strong United Nations system. Another aim of our organization is to educate our elected officials, especially those who serve in Washington, D.C., about the importance of the role of the United Nations and our role in the United Nations. We encourage our elected officials to support full payment of our dues to the United Nations.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

1) United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, UNA-SD representatives attended and lobbied government delegates on the thematic issues for each of the annual sessions: 3 – 14 March 2003, 1 – 12 March 2004, 28 February – 11 March 2005, and 27 February – 10 March 2006; New York City, New York, United States.

2) United Nations Department of Public Information, 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, 7 – 9 September 2005, New York City, New York. UNA-SD representatives participated in "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal."

3) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). UNA-SD participated in the International Children's Conference on the Environment each year: 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

4) United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization. During the Decade for the Culture of Peace (2001 – 2010), the UNA-SD promotes the Shoes of Hope Project and the Art Miles Mural Project that has created more than twelve miles of canvas murals painted by 75,000 participants from more than 100 countries and exhibited at more than 50 events on all continents: 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

1) "Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF" project and the sale of UNICEF cards and gifts raised thousands of dollars for UNICEF each year: 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. Raised thousands of dollars for UNICEF tsunami relief (2005). Raised funds for UNICEF through the Empty Bowls Project (2005 and 2006).

2) Adopt-a-Minefield program was launched in 1999, which raised almost $10,000 to clear a field of landmines in Pakistan and Afghanistan; programs to raise funds for mine clearance through the "Night of a Thousand Dinners" have continued (2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006).

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis for the global agenda for the 21st century.

1) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

- **Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education**

Target 3. Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

ACTIONS:

- Taught daily classes about the United Nations to 5,000 San Diego fifth-grade students for 39 weeks per year in UNA-SD's United Nations Building: 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. Conducted workshops on the United Nations for Girls Scouts (2004, 2005, and 2006).
- Raised thousands of dollars for books (e.g., English dictionaries) and materials for Afghan schools in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006, and provided funds to train Afghan teachers (2003).
- Raised funds for Mexican students in the Colegio de Esperanza (2005 and 2006).
- Copies of Nane Annan's book, *The United Nations: Come Along with Me!* were shipped to a school in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Goal 5. Improve maternal health.

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.

ACTIONS:

- Raised funds for medicines and medical care for Afghan women and girls in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006.

2) Activities in Support of Global Principles

The following activities were sponsored by the UNA-SD in San Diego, California. Model United Nations programs for middle schools, high schools, and universities were conducted throughout the years of 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. UNA-SD's Model United Nations Committee provided educational materials and training to student advisors in local schools (2004, 2005, and 2006). The annual Annette I. Baughman $10,000 scholarship fund for Model United Nations students was

launched in 2003, with recipients announced each June (2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006). At the annual WorldLink conference attended by 700 San Diego/Tijuana high school students, UNA-SD representatives were speakers on such United Nations-related topics as *Human Rights Violations of the Girl Child* in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. Annual meeting programs in January of each year included films (*Mighty Times* (2003)) and presentations: *An Iraqi Immigrant's View of the War in Iraq* (2004), *United Nations: Sixty Years of Success* (2005), and *The Only Hope for World Peace is the United Nations* (2006). The UNA-SD's Women's Equity Council presented programs with panelists each year to commemorate International Women's Day (8 March) (*The Economic Impact of War on Women's Pocketbooks* (2003), *Peace by Peace: Women on the Frontlines* (2004), *Women Together Change the World* (2005), and *Global Dispatches: Women Moving Upward* (2006). UNA-SD initiated an all-day workshop on "How to Get a Job in the United Nations System" in 2003, which has continued each year as International Career Day since (2004, 2005, and 2006), and conducted a *Women's Art Mural Mile!* for International Women's Day (2003). UNA-SD commemorated United Nations Charter Day (26 June) with a luncheon and program, *The Future of Sovereignty and the State System: Challenging the U.N. Charter* (2003), *Making a World of Difference: Women's Voices from Iraq, Afghanistan, and Nepal* (2004); *Viva Mexico—Viva Angeles de la Frontera* (2005), and *Honoring India* (2006). UNA-SD cosponsored, *The People Speak!* (2004) with the Better World Fund, and the UNA-SD's Women's Equity Council cosponsored a theatrical reading of *Guantanamo: "Honor Bound to Defend Freedom"* (2004). Celebrations of United Nations Day (24 October) centered on such themes as *Global Communities: Building a Bridge to Literacy* (2003), *Year of the Woman: Millennium Development Goals and Gender Equity* (2004), *Child Health and Survival: The Millennium Development Goals and the Most Vulnerable* (2005), and *Maternal Health* (2006). Also commemorated were programs for Women's Equality Day (26 August 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006), including cosponsorship of the international conference, *Impact of Sex Tourism and Exploitation on Children in the San Diego-Tijuana Region*, (26 – 27 August 2003), and the 16-Day Campaign to End Violence Against Women, 25 November (International Day to End Violence Against Women) – 10 December (Human Rights Day) in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006. Numerous cosponsored events included: *La Posada sin Fronteras* at the Border Field State Park between Tijuana and San Diego (2004 and 2006) and *Water for Life* (2006). UNA-SD trained reporters and moderators for the Culture of Peace News Network (2005 and 2006).